## The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century in Foreign Countries

Compiled by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

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Jan. 1-Legislative union established be-tween Great Britain and Ireland. Feb. 9-Treaty of peace between France and Austria. March 21-French army in Egypt finally defeated by English.
March 24—Emperor Paul of Russia assas-

May 9-St. Domingo republic founded by Toussaint.

1802.

March 27—Treaty of peace signed at Amieus between France and England.
May 19—French Legion of Honor instituted by Napoleon.
Aug. 2—Napoleon elected first consul of France.
First electric light with carbon points produced in England.

1803.

May 18—England declared war against France.

Aug. 9—Robert Fulton started his first steamboat on the River Seine in France. It was only partially successful.

Aug. 11—Francis II., emperor of Germany, abdicated to become emperor of Austria. Sept. 1—Planet Juno discovered by M. Harding. It is 254,000,000 miles from the earth. Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of 1805. May 26-Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan. ug. 5-Austria declared war against

Milan.
Aug. 5—Austria declared war against
France.
Oct. 21—English fleet under Nelson destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar. Nelson
killed.
Dec. 2—Battle of Austerlitz; Russians and
Austrians defeated by Napoleon.
Dec. 26—Treaty of peace signed between
France and Austria at Presburg.

1806.

Jan. 23-William Pitt died in England, Jan. 23—William Fitt did aged 47.
May 16—An "order in council" issued by Great Britain declared the whole coast of Europe under blockade. Oct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at

Nov. 21—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon. It declared a blockade of the British isles, ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war, forbade all trade in English merchandise, and several other things. things. Dec. 30-Turkey declared war against Rus-

1807.

March 25-Abolition of slave trade in Eng-

land.

July 7—Treaty of peace signed between France and Russia at Talsit.

Nov. 7—Russia declared war against Eng-Nov. 7-Russia declared war against England.

Nov. 11-A British "order in council" issued that forbade neutral nations to trade with France or her allies except under tribute

to England.

Dec. 17—Napoleon's Milan decree issued.

It forbade trade with England and her colonies, and ordered confiscated every vessel paying tribute or submitting to English search.

1808.

May 5—Charles IV. and son of Spain abdicated in favor of Napoleon.
July —Beginning of peninsular war between France and Spain.

pelled to abdicate.

April —Alliance be-

April —Alliance between England and Austria against France formed. July 5-6.— Napoleon defeated Austrians at Wagram. July 6 — Pope Pius VII. captured by

VII. captured by order of Napoleon and carried pris-oner to France. Sept. 17—Treaty of sia signed at Fred-ericksham.
Oct. 14—Treaty of peace between Aus-tria and France signed at Schon-Born Sept. 29, 1758. - Killed

Dec. 31-Josephine divorced by Napoleon.

1810. Jan. 6-Treaty of peace between Denmark and France signed at Paris. Feb. 18-Andreas Hofer executed at Man-March 11-Napoleon and Maria Louisa mar-

ried at Vienna.

July 1-Louis of Holland abdicated at request of Napoleon. Holland annexed to nce. 18—Chili declared its independence of pain. v. 1-Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees revoked by France. Nov. 19-Sweden declared war against Eng-

1811. March 20-King of Rome, Napoleon II., born. July 5-Venezuela declared its independ-ence of Spain.

May 28—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Bucharest. June 17—"Orders in council" abandoned by England. June 22—Napoleon declared war against Sept. 7-French defeated Russians at Boro-Sept. 14-Moscow captured by the French.

Feb. 3-Prussia concluded alliance with Russia and Sweden and declared war against France. Aug. 10-Austria declared war against

16, 17, 18-Battle of Leipsic, battle of the nations. Napoleon defeated by the allies. Half a million men engaged.

Oct. 19—Retreat of the French army from Russia began. French loss during Russian campaign, 450,000 men.

Dec. 21—Army of the allies, numbering more than 1,000,000 men, began the invasion of France.

1814.

Jan. 14-Norway ceded to Sweden by Den-The allies signed a treaty against March 29-Slave trade in France abolished by proclamation of Napoleon.

March 31—Paris surrendered to the allies.

April 6—Napoleon I. of France compelled

April 6-Napoleon I, of France compelled to abdicate.

May 3-Louis XVIII. returned to Paris as king of France.

May 30-Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792.

June 22-Napoleon abdicated in favor of his infant son.

Nov. 1-Congress of Vienna met to reestab-

his infant son.

Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries. It concluded its labors and adjourned May 25, 1815.

Dec. 7—Marshal Ney. of France, executed. George Stephenson built his first successful railway, locomotive. It traveled it the tate of six miles per hour.

Sept. 29—Ferdinand VII. of Spain died.

1834.

May 19—Gen. Lafayette died in France, aged 77.

July 10—Beginning of Carlist revolution in Spain.

apple

1815.

March 1-Napoleon returned to France

from Elba.

June 18—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.

July 8—Louis XVIII. entered Paris as king July S.—Louis XVIII. entered Paris as king of France-July 15—Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon. Sept. 26—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed. Oct. 8—Napoleon arrived 21 St. Helena.

Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed be-tween France and allied powers.

1816.

Jan. 12—Family of Bonaparte excluded for-ever from France by law of amnesty. July 9—Argentine Republic declared its in-dependence of Spain. First permanent photograph made by ald of a camera by Joseph Nicephore Niepce, of Chalons, France.

1817. Feb. 3—The "Green Bag" inquiry began in England. The report of the parliament-ary committee made on Feb. 19 resulted in the suspension of the habeas corpus act throughout England on Feb. 24.

1818.

June 8—Germanic confederation formed. Nov. 17—Queen Charlotte of England died at Kew. First percussion caps made in England.

1819. June 16—District of Kutch in India sunk as a result of severe earthquake. Two thousand persons buried. During the same year many thousands perished from the same cause in Genoa, Palermo, Rome and other cities.

1820.

Jan. 29—King George III. of England died at Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. same day. Feb. 23—Cato-Street conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the assassination of the whole English ministry because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

1821.

Feb. 24—Mexico declared its independence of Spain. Iturbide crowned first emcrowned first emperor as Augustin
L., Sept. 24, 1821.
April 6—War for
Greek independence began against
Turkey
May 5—Na poleon
died at St. Helena, died at St. Helena, aged 52.
July 28 - Peru declared its independence of Spain.
Aug. 7-Queen Caroline of England died of a broken heart. Her husband, George IV., refused to permit of her coronation as his consort.

Born Jan. 7, 1768.-Died May 5, 1821

Sept. 21—Central American states declared their independence of Spain.

1822. Jan. 27—Independence of Greece proclaimed.
April 11—Turks massacred 40,000 inhabitants of Chios island, Greece.
Sept. 7—Brazil declared its independence of Portugal.
Dec. 1—Pedor I. crowned first emperor of Brazil.

1823.

March 26—Augustin I. of Mexico compelled to abdicate, and Mexico proclaimed a re-public October 4, 1823. April 7—French army entered Spain to re-store despotic rule of King Ferdinand.

1824. April 24-Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, Greece.

Aug. 4—Bolivia declared its independence of Spain.

March 29—Gustavus IV. of Sweden comSept. 16—Louis XVIII. of France died.

1825. May 29—Count of Artois crowned king of France as Charles X.
Dec. 1—Emperor Alexander I. of Russia died. Nicholas I. crowned emperor.

April 30—National guard of France disbanded.

June 22—Conference called by Central and South American states to determine rights of those states met in Panama. United States sent representatives.

1827.

July 6-Treaty between England, France and Russia signed at London to secure Greek independence. Aug. 8-George Canning, premier of England, died.
Oct. 20—Allied fleet of England, France and
Russia annihilated Turkish and Egyptian
fleet at the Morea.

1828. April 26-Russia declared war against Tur-

1829.

April 13—Roman Catholic relief bill passed by British parliament. It admitted Cath-olics to parliament and to most civil and military offices under the crown. By its passage civil war in England and Ireland passage civil war in England and was averted.
was averted.
une 27—James L. M. Smithson, founder of Smithsonian institution, died at Genoa, Italy.
Sept. 14—Treaty of peace signed between Sept. 14—Treaty in which Greek in

Sept. 14—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey in which Greek in-dependence was acknowledged.

June 26-King George IV. of England died.

26 1-1 DUKE OF WELLINGTON

He was succeeded by his brother, William IV.
July 27 — Beginning of second French revolution.
Aug. 2—Charles X. of France abdicated. Louis Philinne ed. Louis Philippe ed. Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, crowned king Au-gust 9. Aug. 20 — Belgium's revolution against Holland began in Brussels. Brussels - Liverpool

Sept. 15 – Liverpool and Manchester railway, first of the English rail-way lines, opened. Nov. 29—Polish rev-da began Born April 30, 1769.—Died Sept. 14, 1852.

olution against Russia began.

Dec. 17—Gen. Bolivar, hero of South American independence, dled.

Dec. 26—Belgium's independence acknowledged by allied powers.

1831.

Sept. 7—Warsaw surrendered to Russia and Pollsh revolution crushed. Oct. 9—President Count John Capo d'Istria of Greece assassinated. Greece erected into constitutional monarchy by allied into constitutional monarchy by allied powers and Otho crowned king May 7, 1832.

June 7-First reform bill in England became a law. It prevented a revolution and gave to the middle classes the supreme political power in the kingdom. Sept. 21-Sir Walter Scott died in England.

1833. Sept. 29-Ferdinand 'VII. of Spain died.

in Spain.

Aug. 1-Slavery abolished in British colonies. Eight hundred thousand slaves Antiseptic dressing of wounds with car-bolic acid first discovered by Runge.

1835. July 28—An attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe of France with an infernal ma-chine resulted in the death of Marshal Mortler and nearly 40 other persons, and in the wounding of many others.

ept. 9.—Corporation reform act, granting self-government to towns, denied since fourteenth century, passed by British

July—The first railway opened in Canada. Modern germ theory of disease first suggested by discovery of yeast plant by Cagniard Latour in France. It has since been put to practical use by such men as Pasteur, Koch, Lister and many others.

1837. June 30-King William IV. of England died. Succeeded by his niece, Princess Alexandrina Victoria. The crowns of England and Hanover separated. First railway line in Russia opened. It ran from St. Petersburg to Charsko-Selo.

June 28—Coronation of Alexandrina Victoria as queen of England.

First telegraph line set up in Great Britain on line of Great Western railway by Cooke.

March -Opium war between China and March —Opium war between China and England began.

Aug. 31—Carlist revolution in Spain crushed. It had lasted five years and cost 300,000 lives.

Louis Jacques Maude Daguerre patented his process of photography in England. During the previous year the French government had voted him a life pension of 6,000 francs a year if he would publish without patenting his process in France.

1840. Feb. 10—Queen Victoria married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. Dec. 15—Remains of Napoleon I. interred in Paris.

1841.

Aug. 20—Large English expedition began the ascent of the Niger river for the purpose of establishing an English colony in Central Africa. Disease broke out among the colonists and the three vessels carrying the expedition were forced to return to the coast.

Nov. 2—Afghanistan rebelled against England. During this rebellion the English ambassadors were murdered and the greater part of the English army of occupation, numbering 26,000 persons, were killed.

Nov. 9—Prince of Wales born Nov. 9-Prince of Wales born.

1842.
Feb.—Algeria annexed to France.
May 30—Attempted assassination of Queen
Victoria. A second attempt was made
July 3 of the same year, and again June
27, 1850.
Aug. 29—Peace treaty between England and
China signed at Nanking, China. This
treaty opened the first ports of China to
the trade of the world.

1843. July 27—Canto China opened to the Brit-ish in compliance with treaty of peace of Aug. 29, 1842.

Feb. 12-Political conspirators in Ireland, including the O'Connels, father and son, found guilty.

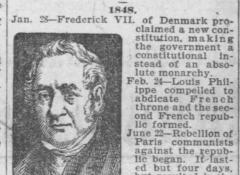
1845. Dec. 14—The Sikh war began in India against the British.

During the year the Danish possessions in India were purchased by England.

The Sahara desert explored during the year by James Richardson, of England.

1846. June 26—Corn laws of England repealed by parliament. This was practically the be-ginning of English free trade as it exists to day

1847. Nov. —Chloroform first used as an anaesthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh.



经数据制 人名德雷特 经国际 GEO STEPHENSON Born June 9, 1781. - Died August 12, 1848.

Aug. 12-George Stephenson,

the railway locomotive, died in England, aged 67.

Nov. 4—French constitution adopted by the national assembly.

Dec. 20—Louis Nepoleon inaugurated president of France. First settlement of the Boers in the Trans-

1849. Feb. 9-National assembly of the Roman republic declared pope's temporal power at an end.

March 4-New constitution combining empires of Austria and Hungary proclaimed by Francis Joseph.

July 3-Rome surrendered to the French and pope restored to temporal power.

1850. July 2—Sir Robert Peel died in London, aged 62.Aug. —Tae-ping rebellion began in China.

1851. March 30—Sixth census of the United King-dom taken; population 27,637,761. May 1—First world's fair opened in Crys-tal Palace, London. May —Gold discovered in Australia.

1852. Feb. 17—Birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, decreed to be the only national holiday in France.

Sept. 14—Duke of Wellington died, aged 83.

Dec. 2—French empire restored. Louis Napoleon crowned emperor of France as Napoleon III.

· 1853. Jan. 29-Louis Napoleon married to Eugenie de Montijo of Spain.
Oct. 5—Turkey declared war against Russia. This was the beginning of the Crimean war.

1854. April II—Russia declared war against England and France as allies of Turkey.

Oct. 25—Battle of Balakiava fought in the Crimea.

Nov. 5-Fifty thousand Russians defeated by 14,000 French and English at battle of Inkermann.

1855. Jan. 28—Railroad across isthmus of Pan-ama opened.

March 2—Emperor Nicholas of Russia died.
He was succeeded by his son, Alexan-der II.

Sept. 9—Sevastopol evacuated by the Rus-sians and occupied by the French and English.

1856. March 30—Treaty of peace between England, France, Sardinia and Turkey and Russia in Paris. This closed the Crimean war. The treaty guaranteed the independence of Turkey. In this war more than 1,000,000 men perished of disease and in battle. in battle.

Nov. 12—Grand Trunk railway of Canada completed from Quebec to Toronto, 850 miles.

May 11-Mutiny of Sepoys in India broke out. English residents of Delhi massaout. English residents of Delhi massacred.
Aug. 5—First attempt made at laying submarine cable. Start made from Valenciabay, Ireland. Cable broke and attempt was abandoned until the following year. Jagest ell 1858.

Feb. 13—Constitution of the Transvaal republic proclaimed.

June 19—Gwalior taken by the English from the Sepoy rebels. This practically closed the rebellion in India.

July 2—Alexander II. of Russia issued proclamation freeing seris on the imperial domains. mains.

nly 22—Political disabilities of Jews in grand relieved by act of parliament. This was done to permit Nathan Lionel Rothschild to take t seat in the house of commons to which he had been elected. commons to which he had been elected. The first Jew elected to political office in

April 26—Austrian army of 120,000 men invaded Sardinia. This was the beginning of the war for Italian nationality.

May 10—Emperor Napoleon III. took the field at the head of the French troops as an ally of Sardinia against Austria.

June 4—Austrians defeated by French and Sardinians at Magenta. Austrian loss, 27,000 men.

June 24—Austrians defeated at the battle of Solferino.

Nov. 10—Definite treaty of peace signed bitween Austria and France and Sardinia at Zurich. Italian nationality recognized by Austria. 1859.

1560.

May 11-Garibaldi landed at Marsala, Sicily. On May 14 he proclaimed himself dictator in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. This was the beginning of the war for Italian unity. Oct. 12-French and English allies capture Peking, China. Oct. 24-Treaty of peace signed at Peking between England and China. Dec. 29-The Warrior, the first iron-plated steam frigate in the English navy, was launched. It was in the world at that Es. 

GARIDAL DI the largest vessel in the world at that time excepting the Great Eastern.

1861. Jan. 2-Frederick William IV. of Prussia Feb 18-First Italian parliament met at Turin. Feb 26-Italian parliament decreed Victor Emanuel II., of Sardinia, king of Italy. Oct. 18—William I. crowned king of Prussia. lec. 14—Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, husband of Queen Victoria, died.

1862. Oct. 8-Count Otto von Bismarck appointed prime minister of Prussia.

1863. Feb. 1—All Russian serfs freed by Alexander II. Previous to the emancipation of the serfs on imperial domains in 1858 there were more than 38,000,000 serfs in the Russian empire. Of these 16,000,000 were freed in 1858 and the remainder in 1868. 13-French army occupied the City

1864. June 12-Archduke Maximilian entered City of Mexico as emperor. 1865.

Aug. 15-First vessel passed through Suez canal from Mediterranean to the Red Dec. 18-Lord Palmerston, English premier, died.

1866. May 31—Fenian raid into Canada; 1,200 men crossed the Niagara river at Buffalo. 8-Canadian parliament met for the

June 8—Canadian parliament met for the first time at Ottawa.

June 18—Italy and Prussia declared war against Austria. This was the beginning of the "Seven Weeks War."

July 3—Austrians defeated by Prussians at battle of Sadowa. 'Austrians lost 40,000 men and the Prussians 10,000.

Aug. 23—Treaty of peace signed between Prussia, Italy and Austria. By this treaty Austria ceded Venetla to Italy and consented to a new German confederation. federation. Oct. 30-Baron Ferdinand von Beust ap

pointed Austrian foreign minister. Under his leadership Austria changed in two years from an absolute to the most liberal constitutional monarchy in Europe.

Feb. 24—Louis Philippe compelled to abdicate French throne and the second French republic formed.

June 22—Rebellion of Paris communists against the republic began. It lasted but four days, but resulted in the loss of nearly 25,000 lives and the destruction of one-fourth of the city of Paris.

The city founded in 1871.

June 8—Emperor Francis Joseph crowned king of Hungary.

June 9—Maximilian shot in Mexico.

June 25—Cochin, China, annexed to France by proclamation.

by proclamation. Dec. 9-Wm. E. Gladstone became minister of England at head of liberal

ministry/ 1869.

June 1—New liberal monarchical constitution adopted by Spanish cortes elected by the revolutionists. Duke of Aosta, son of Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, elected king of Spain by cortes Nov. 17, 1870, to succeed Queen Isabella, who had fied to France.

July 26—Anglican church disestablished in Ireland by act of English parliament.

Nov. 17—Suez canal opened with elaborate ceremonies. rate ceremonies. Dec. 8.-Ecumenical council of Catholic church met at Rome. Pope's infalli-bility in matters of faith and morals reaffirmed.

Dec. 11-George H. Peabody, American philanthropist, died in London, aged 74.

1870. June 9-Charles Dickens died in England, aged 58.

July 8-Irish land act passed by English parliament.
July 15-France declared war against July 15—France declared war against Prussia. This was the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war.

Sept. 1—French defeated by Prussians at Sedan. French loss, 30,000: Prussian loss, 20,000. The next day the French army of 108,000 men and Emperor Napoleon III. surrendered to King William of Prussia.

Sept. 4—Emperor Napoleon III. deposed and third French republic proclaimed at 4:15 p. m.

Sept. 16—Investment of Paris begun by the Prussians.

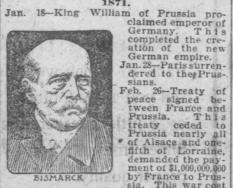
4:15 p. m.

Sept. 16—Investment of París begun by the Prussians.

Sept. 20—Rome surrendered to Italian army by the pope. This marked the end of the pope's temporal power.

Nov. —First election for district school boards in England under authority of new law providing for support of public schools by local taxation.

Dec. 20—Railway tunnel through Mount Cenis completed. This connected Italy with the rest of Europe by rail.



sians. eb. 26-Treaty of Feb. 26-Treaty of peace signed between France and Prussia. This treaty ceded to Prussia nearly all of Alsace and one-fifth of Lorraine, demanded the payment of \$1,000,000,000.

the mobs in Paris. This was the beginning of the French civil war.

March 21—First diet of new German empire assembled at Berlin. It formed a new German constitution.

April 3—Eighth census of the United Kingdom taken; population 31,81,18.

May 28—Last of the French insurgents surrendered. This short civil war in France cost many housands of lives and left on third of Paris in ashes. Eighteen thousand rebels were shot after they had surrendered.

Nov. 10—Henry M. Stahley found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Central Africa.

May 28—Last of the French insurgents surrendered. During the year gold was discovered in the thousand rebels were shot after they had surrendered.

Nov. 10—Henry M. Stahley found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Central Africa.

Sept. 1—Government of India transferred from East Indian company to Great Britain.

July 15—The law expelling the Jesuits from East 2—Royal charter granted the British East Africa company.

Dec. 11—Panama canal company failed.

Dec. 31—Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, proclaimed king of Spain. This ended the Spanish republic and put a stop to the bloody civil wars.

1875. July—Peasants of Herzegovina rebelled against Ottoman government to resist collection of taxes. This led to rebellions in the Turkish provinces of Servia, Bosnia and Montenegro lasting through 1876, and ended in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 and the final establishment of the Balkan states. Balkan states.

1876.

June 30-First railway opened in China from Shanghai to Woosung, 11 miles. It was afterwards torn up because of the superstitions of the natives. Nov. 23-Slavery abolished in Turkey.

Jan. 1—Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India.

Feb 5—Circular issued by Russia declaring Ottoman empire a menace to Europe and to sentiments of humanity. April 12—Transvaal republic annexed to English dominions by proclamation. April 25—First battle of the Russo-Turkish war fought near Batoum on the Black sea.

June 15—West India docks, London, first lighted by electricity. 1877. Sept. 2—M. Thiers, first president of third French republic, died at St. Germain.

Dec. 9—Turks defeated by Russians at battle of Plevna; 60,000 Turks surrendered.

1878.

dered.

Jan. 9-King Victor Emmanuel of Italy died. Succeeded by his son Humbert. Feb. 7-Pope Pious IX. died. Feb. 20-Leo XIII. elected pope. March 2-Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey that closed the Russo-Turkish war.

April 18-Three hundred thousand cotton mill operatives struck in Lancashire, England, against reduction of wages. Strike lasted nine months and was partially successful.

June 13-Congress' representing great European powers met at Berlin to settle eastern questions growing out of Russo-

ropean powers met at Berlin to settle eastern questions growing out of Russo-Turkish war. It concluded an international treaty and adjourned July 23.

Sept. —Edison's announcement of his method of electric lighting produces a panic in London gas companies' stock.

Nov. 16—British began campaign against ameer of Afghanistan. It was in this war that Lord Roberts won renown.

1879. April —Peru and Bolivia declared war against Chili. May 1—Dr. Livingstone died at Ilala, Cen-tral Africa, aged 60. May 5—England and France assume con-trol of Egyptian finances.

Dec. 30—The South African republic pro-claimed by Kruger, Joubert and Pre-torius. They had persistently opposed the English occupation of the land by the English from the time of its annexation.

1880.



igainst Egypt.

Lug. 3—Treaty of peace signed between
England and the Boers. The former surrendered the territory to the Transvaal
state, and the latter recognized English state, and the latter recognized English suzerainty and a British representative resident. The treaty was amended Feb. 27, 1834, by which the republic was officially styled the South African republic under British suzerainty.

1882. March 6-Kingdom of Servia established;
Prince Milan crowned king.
Sept. 13-English army entered Cairo in triumph after dispersing Egyptian rebel army and capturing Arabi, its leader. This campaign made English influence in Egypt paramount, and the Anglo-French agreement for a joint protectorate was annulled Nov. 19, 1882, France withdrawing.
Dec. 31-M. Gambetta, French statesman, died in Paris.

1883. May 9—Paul Kruger first elected president of the South African republic.

Nov.—Japan fully opened to the trade of the world.

1884. Aug. 11—National religion of Japan dises-tablished; freedom for all religions guar-anteed.

Dec. 6—Mr. Gladstone's third reform bill

died in Paris.

granting universal male suffrage in England became a law. 1885. Jan. 24—Irish conspirators attempted to destroy houses of parliament and the Tower in London with dynamite.

Jan. 26—Gen. Charles George Gordon and English and Egyptian troops massacred at Khartoum.

Feb. 26—Congo Free State established by European powers with King of Belgium at its head. March 24—Riel rebellion began in Canada.

April 24—Five hundred U.S. troops entered Panama and arrested leader of insur-May 10—revised version of the New Testament published in London.

July 7—Pasteur inoculated first patient for hydrophobia.

Nov. 8—First train on Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Vancouver. The regular public daily service began June 28, 1886.

Nov. 16—Louis Riel, leader of rebellion in Canada, executed near Regina

Canada, executed near Regina.

Now 25-Alfonso XII. of Spain died. Succeeded by his infant son, Alfonso XIII.,

with Queen Marie Christina as regent. Feb. 12-German East Africa company chartered. It ceded all its territorial rights to the German government Oct. 28, 1890. June—Gladstone's home rule bill for Ire-land defeated in English parliament.

Feb. 11-New constitution adopted Japan. It permit-ted religious lib-erty, granted gen-eral freedom and created legislative branch of the gov-

branch of the government.

March 6-Milan I. of Servia abdicated in favor of his son.

March 15-16-Three United States and three German war vessels and 146 lives lost by violent storm in Samoan islands.

March 29-John Bright, M. P., died in England, aged 78.

May 6-World's fair

opened in Paris; total number of admissions, 28,149,353.

June 14—Neutrality of Samoan islands recognized by a conference in Berlin between Great Britain, United States and Germany, with equal rights of residence, trade and protection for each of the protecting powers.

trade and protection for each of the protecting powers.
Aug. 15-More than 100,000 dock laborers struck in London for increase in wages. At end of four weeks the strike was partially successful.
Oct. 13-Italian government assumed protectorate of Abyssinia.
Oct. 15-A royal charter was granted the British South Africa company. The company began the settlement of Rhodesia, from which England had ferced Portugal, Oct. 14, 1890.
Oct. 22-Work began on Nicaraguan canal.
Nov. 15-Pedro II. of Brazil compelled by people to abdicate. Brazil declared a republic.

1890. July-Aug.-Sept.-Oct.—Treaties for the division of Africa signed between England and France, Germany, Italy and Portugal.

Aug. 5—French protectorate of Madagas-car recognized by England. Nov. 23—William III. of Holland died. Suc-ceeded by his nine-year-old daughter, Wilhelmina, under regency of Queen Emma.

Nov. 29—First Japanese parliament opened by the mikado.

May 19—Work began on the Siberian railway. When completed the line will be 4.785 miles long.

Sept. 19—St. Clair tunnel connecting Canada and the United States at Port Huron formally opened.

Sept. 21—Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States united to protect foreigners against Chinese violence occasioned by activity of Chinese anti-foreign secret societies. 1892.

1891.

April 17—Alexander Mackenzie, premier of Canada, died, aged 70.

May 10—Method of photographing in colors exhibited by F. E. Ives in Lendon.

Nov. 3—Household suffrage bill adopted in Belgium. The rejection of a universal suffrage bill on Nov. 2 was followed by riots in Ghent and Brussels on Nov. 7 and 8. It was again rejected on Nov. 18, but was finally passed on June 27, 1894. 1893.

June 22—British battleship, Victoria, sank off coast of Seria; Admiral Tryon and 467 of his crew perished.

Sept. 5—Naval revolt in Brazil began. It ended in June, 1895, by Admiral De Gama, insurgent leader, committing suicide.

March 3-Mr. Gladstone resigned as pre-mier of England, and retired from pol-itics. Succeeded by Lord Rosebery. May 21-Manchester ship canal in England opened. June 24-President Carnot assassinated by

June 24—President Carnot assassinated by anarchists.
July 25—Hostilities began by Japan in Chinese-Japanese war.
Sept. 16—Chinese fleet destroyed by Japanese at battle of Yalu.
Sept. —Armenians massacred in Sassoun district; 6,000 people slaughtered. This was the beginning of the series of massacres in Armenia that continued until Sept., 1896.
Nov. 1—Alexander III. of Russia died at Levidia. Succeeded by his son, Nicholas II.
Dec. 23—Capt. Dreyfus sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress for selling French military secrets.

Feb. 24—Work began on the De Lesseps
Panama canal.
Feb. 26-27—English defeated by the Boers at battle of Majuba hill.
March 13—Czar Alexander II. of Russia assassinated by nihilists in St. Petersburg. Alexander III. proclaimed emperor March 14.
May 22-Kingdom of Roumania established by coronation of Prince Charles as king. May—W or k begun on the Canadian Pacific railway.

May 19, 1898.

GLADSTONE

Born bec 29, 1809. -Died

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Dec. 22-Capt. Dreyfus sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress for selling French military secrets.

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Sept. 1696.
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First successful trial of wireless telegraphy across Sound of Mull in England;

W. H. Preece's system. Marconi's system tested in England in 1896.

1896. Jan. 2-Dr. Jameson and Transvaal raiders surrendered to Boers. Feb. 16-"Reconcentrado" order issued by Gen. Weyler in Cuba. May 1-Nassr-ed-Din, shah of Persia, assassinated.

Sept. 27—Channel of the Danube opened into the Black sea; made possible by the removal of the "Iron Gates."

June 20-Queen Victoria's sixtleth regnal year completed. Extensively celebrated in London and throughout the British 1898. Aug. 1—Dowager empress of China assumes control of Chinese government. Sept. 2—Sir Herbert Kitchener, with Egyp-tian and English force, captured Omdur-

1897.

tian and English force, captured Omdurman.

Sept. 5—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland crowned at Amsterdam.

Nov. 1—France decided to retire from Fashoda, under pressure of England. Jan. 16-M. Felix Faure, president of France, died.

April 18-The Hague

THE WAY

April 18—The Hague peace conference opened; 16 countries represented.
June 3—Retrial of Capt. Dreyfus ordered by French court of cassation.
June 23—Government of India adopts gold standard.
Aug. 19—Capt. Dreyfus pardoned by French president, He had been convicted of high treason by new court-QUEEN VICTORIA

Sorn May 24, 1819.—Crown
ed June 30, 1832.

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April 18—Ther Hague peace conference opened; 16 countries represented.
June 23—Government of India adopts gold standard.
Aug. 19-Kapt. Dreyfus pardoned by French president. He had been convicted of high treason by new court-martial and sentenced; to 10 years' imprisonment.
Oct. 12—Buerssinvaded Natal.
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Oct. 12—Warbegan between England and South African Republic and Orange Free State.
Nov. 4—Tripartite agreement between United States, Great Britain and Germany over Samoa abolished; U. S. guaranteed possession of island of Tutuilla.
Nov. 25—English, under Gen. Huller, defeated by Boers at Colenso, Natal. British

thousand rebels were shot after they had surrendered.

July 3—Italian government moved to Rome.

Nov. 10—Henry M. Stahley found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Central Africa.

March —Schools of Germany taken from the control of the churches and entrusted to officials of the state.

June 12—Nirst railway in Japan opened.

Transvaal and the city of Johannesburg founded in the slegged by Eastern Teking besieged by Living to Hell of the Search.

June 10—Foreign tegations in Peking besieged by Living to Hell of the State.

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